

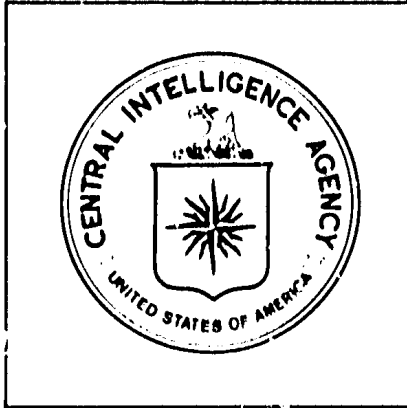
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STAFF NOTES:

Soviet Union Eastern Europe

State Department review completed

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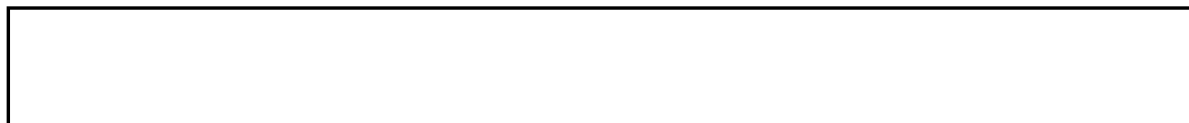


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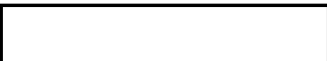
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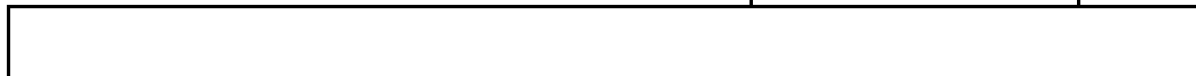


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Increased Polemics Over Berlin

Soviet and East German media have recently been taking a tougher line on the status of Berlin.

The East Germans, with evident Soviet backing, have vehemently claimed that "Berlin" is the capital of East Germany and that the Quadripartite Agreement signed in 1972 applies only to West Berlin. An editorial in the East German party paper *Neues Deutschland* on May 30 flatly asserted that "our capital (Berlin) is an inseparable, integral component part of, and has exactly the same legal status as every other part of the territory of the German Democratic Republic. France, Great Britain and the US have no original noncontractual rights with regard to Berlin, nor have they ever had them." The editorial further claimed that West Berlin is still an "occupation area and its status and relations have been settled in the Quadripartite Agreement." A Tass commentary on June 2 made essentially the same points.

The Western allies have always contended that the four powers have rights and responsibilities for the entire city and that the 1972 agreement did not affect the status of the city in any way.

Western observers are divided on the significance of the intensification of the polemics. One theory is that before the European security talks (CSCE) end, Moscow wants to establish that the GDR frontier runs through Berlin. Since the CSCE documents will include a statement on the inviolability of borders, the Soviets and East Germans might then try to use such a provision as a further argument that the rights of the four powers do not extend to the entire city.

It is also conceivable that the Soviets may be laying the groundwork for a post-CSCE effort to alter

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the legal status of Berlin. This could be done either by redrafting the 1964 Soviet - East German Treaty of Friendship or by revising the procedure by which East Berlin elects its delegates to the East German parliament.

In any case, Moscow is unlikely to provoke a serious crisis before the conclusion of CSCE. East German Foreign Minister Fischer has just returned from a visit to the Soviet Union, where the next moves by East Germany were probably discussed.

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Greek Prime Minister in Yugoslavia

Prime Minister Karamanlis arrived in Slovenia yesterday to start two days of discussions with Tito and Premier Bijedic. The talks will probably focus on closer cooperation, with special attention directed toward maintaining stability in the Balkans.

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Greece and Yugoslavia had a somewhat rocky relationship during the seven-year rule of the military in Athens. Belgrade has therefore welcomed the Karamanlis government and has supported Greek moves toward a more independent foreign policy.

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Among the specific topics that might be taken up with Karamanlis are the construction of an oil pipeline from the Aegean through Yugoslav Macedonia and of a canal in the Vardar River basin connecting the Aegean with the Danube. The canal project, however, faces formidable technical and political obstacles.

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Another USSR Industrial Ministry

The Soviet press announced on May 29 that yet another industrial ministry has been formed--the Ministry of Power Machine Building. The former Ministry of Heavy, Power and Transport Machine Building will retain responsibility for heavy and transport machinery and drop the word "power" from its title. V. F. Zhigalin will continue as its head. V. V. Krotov, formerly Zhigalin's first deputy, will take over the new ministry.

As the US embassy in Moscow points out, the reorganization continues the diffusion of industrial responsibilities that has frequently been mentioned as a necessary accompaniment to the creation of production associations. As a result of other "split-ups" over the last three years, the ministries of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, Machine Building for Livestock Raising and Fodder Production, and Communications Equipment Industry were created.

Both Zhigalin and Krotov are career specialists in their fields and have rarely traveled to the West or met with Americans.

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Local CPSU Officials Shifted

Changes in Soviet personnel at the first and second secretary level of local party organizations continue, but the rate has decreased significantly since our last report [REDACTED] The following shifts have occurred:

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Armenia:

May 23: L. P. Garibdzhanyan, 1st secretary of Yerevan Gorkum, was replaced by L. N. Nersesyan (Formerly 1st secretary, Leninsky Raykom).

May 23: L. G. Saakyan, 2nd secretary of Yerevan Gorkum, was relieved at a plenum; no replacement has been named yet.

Kazakhstan:

April 23: K. I. Likharev, 2nd secretary of Dzhambul Oblast, was transferred to other work and was replaced by A. F. Shalov (promoted from secretary within the obkom).

April 23: A. N. Shmanov, 2nd secretary of North Kazakhstan Oblast, was transferred to other work, and was replaced by G. Sh. Shakirov (formerly obkom secretary).

Kirgizia:

April 25: N. N. Tartyshev, 2nd secretary of Kirgizia, was transferred to other work, and was replaced by Yu. N. Pugachev (formerly head of Otdel of Organizational-Party Work, CC, CPSU).

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Ukraine:

May 12: O. P. Naumonko, 2nd secretary of Kiev City, was transferred to other work in the apparatus of the CC, CP of the Ukraine, and was replaced by V. M. Gayovoy (formerly secretary of Kiev Obkom).

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